BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, DEC. 20, 1864. NO. 33

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 19, 1864.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason.

Mr. Pitchford moved to reconsider the vote by which the list of Magistrates sent from the House was confirmed in the Senate, in the Senate had passed a resolution not to appoint any one a Magistrate who is subject to conscription, and the House had made the appointments without the adoption of any such resolution.

After some debate the motion was laid upon the table by a vote of 28 ayes, noes not counted.

An engrossed bill from the House respecting Magistrates in counties within the enemy's lines, passed its 2d and 3d readings. [It provides for the qualification of Magistrates before the County Court Clerk, when the presence of the enemy prevents such qualifications in open court.]

A number of Magistrates were appointed, in addition to those appointed on Saturday.

At 11 o'clock the Senate proceeded to vote for one Counselor of State. Hon. M. T. Davidson was elected.

The Senate next voted for four trustees of the University.

BILLS, ETC., INTRODUCED.

Several engrossed bills and resolutions passed their third readings.

A resolution requesting the Governor to correspond with the authorities at Richmond in relation to sick and disabled soldiers was concurred in; also a resolution in regard to the discharge of slaves employed on public works; also a resolution to appoint the Treasurer and Comptroller a committee to arrange and simplify the Revenue law.

A message transmitting a proposition to adjourn at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Friday next, to meet on the first Tuesday after the third Monday in January, was received.

On motion of Mr. Wiggins the word "not" was inserted.

Mr. Wiggins also moved to amend by making the time of meeting the fourth Tuesday in January, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Berry moved to lay upon the table. Not agreed to—ayes 21, noes 23.

Mr. Patton moved to amend by striking out "Sunday," and inserting "Monday." Not agreed to.

Mr. Wiggins also moved to amend the amendment by inserting the first Tuesday in January as the time for meeting. Not agreed to.

Mr. Pitchford offered an amendment providing for a recess until the 1st Tuesday in January. Not agreed to.

Mr. Pollard moved to amend by striking out "Friday," and inserting "Saturday." Not agreed to.

The resolution was concurred in, and the Senate adjourned to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Dec. 19, 1864.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock M. by the Speaker.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pritchard of the Baptist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Boat, Commoner from Greene.

On motion of Mr. Carter, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses meet at 11 o'clock to-day to Counselors of State, and immediately thereafter the remaining Trustees of the University. The Senate concurred in the proposition.

Mr. Boyden introduced a resolution of thanks to Capt. Johnston, Regular Cavalry command, for their defense of our western frontier against inroads of the enemy and depredations of Indian bands of lawless men, &c. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Johnson, a resolution in favor of W. R. Mercer.

Mr. Pate introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

"Whereas, by a recent general order issued by the Adjutant and Inspector General all wounded and sick soldiers, who can, without serious detriment to their health, are required to report to their respective commands, and such as refuse to do so [illegible] in battle, or are [illegible] dismissed or discharged, are compelled by the provisions of said order, to undergo the hardships and suffering incident to travel, and are frequently subjected to the humiliation of being conducted under guard, in company with deserters and other dishonorable characters; therefore be it

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be and is hereby requested to communicate with the authorities at Richmond, [illegible] for the purpose of relieving those unfortunate veterans from the cruelties consequent upon the rigid enforcement of said order.

The House proceeded to execute the joint order for the election of a Comptroller and State Treasurer, Messrs. Patterson, Sterling and Worth were withdrawn from nomination.

The House, having voted proceeded to the election of four trustees of the University.

The names of Messrs. Wright, Grimes, Vance and Barnes were withdrawn from nomination.

Rev. R. S. Sloan and Mr. John G. King were added to the nominations.

The following bills passed their third reading, viz: A bill to legalize certain acts of a special court held in Bertie county; a resolution to authorize the Treasurer to receive partial payment of taxes from counties within the enemy's lines; a bill to authorize the appointment of a tax collector for Rockingham county; a bill to authorize the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville to supply said town with water; a bill to incorporate the Deep River Woolen Mills; a bill to keep in repair public roads in Wayne county; a bill to incorporate Mt. Hermon Lodge, A. F. M.; a bill to incorporate Blackmer Lodge, A. F. M.; resolution in favor of John Ebert; a bill to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.

A bill to incorporate the Confederate Cotton and Woolen Mills; a bill to incorporate Oak Hill Cemetery; a bill to incorporate Kevenaugh Button Factory; a bill to incorporate the Cheshire Cotton Mills; a bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Importing and Exporting Company; a bill to amend an act to provide for the Turnpike Road from Salisbury, west to the line of the State of Georgia, and a bill to incorporate the Cumberland Monumental Association.

Sundry bills and resolutions had their second reading.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the House resumed consideration of the resolution fixing the time of adjournment.

Mr. Grimes amended the resolution so as to adjourn from 9 o'clock P. M. on Friday next, until the Tuesday after the 2d Monday in January next. Mr. Waugh accepted the amendment, and after discussion, the resolution (thus amended) was adopted.

The committee that superintended the election of Trustees of the University reported the election of Rev. Dr. Deems and Hector McKethan and Carter. Mr. Shepherd (by leave) introduced a resolution in favor of the Speakers and Clerks, which was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Phillips. Ayes 36, Noes 11.

The committee that superintended the election of Counselor of State reported the election of Hon. A. T. Davidson.

A message from the Senate, transmitted the following engrossed bills, which had their 1st reading, viz: A bill in favor of the estate of James D. Wyman, and a bill to authorize the Secretary of State to employ a clerk.

The House adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

SENATE.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

The committee to superintend the election for four Trustees of the University reported that the following three gentlemen were elected: Rev C P Deems, D D Gerrard Esq., and M McKethan, Esq.

The Revenue bill was then taken up.

Mr. Warren offered an amendment providing for a re-assessment of the value of real estate in cases where such estate has been injured by the enemy, which was adopted.

Mr. Ward offered an amendment providing for an ad valorem tax on all real and personal property, which was rejected.

Mr. Ward moved to strike out that portion exempting $300 worth of household and kitchen furniture from taxation. Not agreed to.

Mr. Grier, an amendment to exempt $1000 worth of property belonging to soldiers, their wives, or orphans. Agreed to.

Mr. Ward, in amendment to exempt $1000 worth, as above, only when the soldier, widow, or orphan is worth no more. Not agreed to.

The bill was read section by section, and with slight amendments passed to the 53d section, when the Senate took a recess to 7½ o'clock.

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL TO BRO. WM. T. BAIN.

At the annual session of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, on the evening of Wednesday 7th December, 1864, a medal was presented to Bro. Wm. T. Bain, Grand Secretary, on behalf of the Grand Lodge by Bro. Albert G. Mackey, Grand Secretary of South Carolina. Bro. Bain having approached the Pedestal of the East, was addressed as follows by Bro. Mackey:

MY DEAR BROTHER.—In a Masonic experience, not, it is true, as long as yours, and yet sufficiently long to have afforded me many pleasing reminiscences, I know of none which will, in future years, be more grateful to my memory than the transaction in which, by the kind partiality of your Grand Lodge, I have this evening been made an actor. Holding in my own jurisdiction an official position similar to that which for many years you have so faithfully exercised in yours, I almost feel that I am, in some sort, the particeps, in the honor which is now bestowed upon you. It seems appropriate that the Grand Secretary of one State should be selected as the agent to express the sentiments of respect entertained by his brethering for the Grand Secretary of another, and a sister jurisdiction. I, at least, am able to appreciate the merits of the labors which, in your official character, devolving upon you—the industry and energy which are required for the faithful discharge of those labors—and the conflicts which you must have pursued to have gained that respect and esteem, the evidence of which is this evening demonstrated.

Yours, my brother, must have been a happy life. For nearly a quarter of a century, the Masons of North Carolina have come up together at stated periods to renew their vows around our tiered altar—to legislate for the government of the order in their native jurisdiction—and to adopt those measures which should be conducive to the prosperity and healthy extension of our beloved institution. And at each anniversary they have brought with them the renewal of their respect and esteem for you as their Grand Secretary, and by repeated unanimous re-elections have testified their personal affection for you as a man and their grateful sense of your fidelity as an officer. This long continued demonstration of their confidence, is something of which you may well be proud.

When the illustrious architect of the metropolitan cathedral of England, had been gathered to his last resting place, no splendid obelisk or stately urn was erected to point out the situation of his grave; but buried in the very centre of St. Paul's, that gorgeous pile which his skill and genius had erected, a plain marble slab alone indicated his tomb, but on its surface was inscribed those memorable words, "If you would behold his monument, look around you."

So you, too, need no written certificate of your character or of your services. Should any stranger, unacquainted with the industry, energy and fidelity with which, for so long a period, you have discharged the duties of your responsible and laborious office, ask for some evidence of your worth, you too might refer to the respect and esteem which your purity of life has won, and, pointing to those brethren who now, with warm hearts and kindly glances are gazing on your venerable form, might proudly say, "If you want the testimony of my integrity and my usefulness, look around you."

The medal which the Grand Lodge of North Carolina has ordered to be presented to you contains this significant legend: "We love those who love us: we honor those who have honored us." Yes, venerable Brother, for more than a quarter of a century, you have demonstrated by all your words and actions, a warm attachment to our sacred institution, and untiring devotion to its welfare. And now the sons of those whom you first met in our hallowed courts, come up here this evening to return, with grateful feelings, a portion of that love which you lavished on their sires. And the Grand Lodge whom you have honored by the long and faithful discharge of one of the most important offices in its gift, now proclaims by this act in which we are engaged, how highly it honors and esteems the honest man, the upright Mason, and the faithful officer. The bread cast upon the waters, after many days has returned.

In the name and in behalf of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and the craft which it represents, I present to you this medal as an offering of affection. May you long wear it with health, and intellect, and usefulness unimpaired; and when, in the expressive symbolism of our Order, you shall in the pilgrimage of life have passed the *Southern* and the *Western gates*, unconquered by the temptations which are there, you shall at length have reached the *Eastern gate*, and there been compelled to yield to the inexorable foe of our race, may death find you like *"the widow's son,"* not unprepared for the great change which will await you. But may your disembodied spirit, called by the *Omnific Word* of the Grand Master of the universe, from the grave to which weeping brethren shall have consigned you, be permitted to unite with the true and faithful who have gone before you in the eternal refreshments of the Celestial Lodge.

To which the Grand Secretary replied as follows:

MY DEAR BROTHER MACKEY:—I should certainly be guilty of an act of unpardonable ingratitude if I were to refrain from expressing the feelings of my heart in accepting this beautiful and valued token of the friendship and fraternal regard which my brethren of the Grand Lodge of my beloved State have shown towards me.

To say that I am thankful only would be but a poor return for this unmistakeable evidence of their kind and generous feelings. Yes, my brother, I can truly say that the gratitude I feel will be cherished in my bosom to the latest period of my life, to remind me of the many and multiplied favors and acts of kindness received at their hands. If I were to say that I have committed no errors in discharging the duties of my office I might justly be accused of vanity and presumption, but I flatter myself with the pleasing reflection that my brethren will ascribe those errors to the imperfections of my nature, and not from any disposition on my part to shrink from the performance of those duties connected with the office of Grand Secretary.

For more than forty years I have had the honor of a connection with the Masonic Fraternity, and during that long period of time, I have endeavored to promote its interest and to act the part of a useful and acceptable member: and here, I hope, I may be indulged in submitting a few brief remarks on some of the excellent tenets of our Order.

Masonry may, with much propriety, be regarded as a moral institution, having among other objects a calm and dispassionate inquiry into the origin of man, his destiny on earth and his future state, that it may be ascertained as far as practicable, what he owes to his Creator, to society and himself.

Man was not placed on earth to live for himself alone.

The Author of existence has imposed imperative duties upon us, and we are not obeying the moral law if we fail to discharge those duties faithfully under all circumstances of life.

The cold-hearted misanthrope may presumptuously enquire what essential duties are made obligatory on us to discharge?

Christianity will readily answer the question by kindly extending upon us to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and to infuse comfort and consolation into the hearts of the afflicted and distressed; and Masonry at all times prompts us to act the Samaritan's part when objects of our pity and commiseration present themselves, claiming our benevolence and charity.

When he is inducted into the mysteries of Masonry, the candidate will readily discover without much effort of the mind, that its principles are closely connected with Christianity. He at once perceives that the degrees he has taken are founded upon that Book which the good and true Mason values above all others, and if he conforms to the requirements it imposes, he cannot fail to act the good Mason's part and receive the plaudits of Heaven.

Masonry may be said to be a language which is understood and spoken by the craft wherever dispersed, and it forms a common medium of communication among our brethren of all nations and tongues. In a strange land the good and true Mason finds, without much difficulty, a home in the hearts and houses of his brethren; and if he is in want, his wants are cheerfully supplied, and his heart is made to rejoice, that although a stranger and far from home and friends, he is among those who claim him as a brother of the mystic tie.

It cannot be denied that in many ages of the world's existence, kings and princes, with others high in rank and power, have arrayed themselves against our beloved Order, but their wicked and malicious efforts to injure and destroy our usefulness, have fallen harmless at our feet, and we appear on the world's wide stage, clothed in all the majesty of our strength, power, and influence. It may be also declared that the shafts of malice and vituperation have been hurled at our very vitals, to impair our energies and defeat our plans to disperse Christian and Masonic principles among the nations of the earth; but with much pleasure and gratification we can say, that a period in our history has arrived when the tongue of slander and malice has been silenced, and we now stand on firmer and more substantial ground than we have occupied for many centuries past.

In closing these imperfect remarks, I beg to be permitted to return my sincere thanks and grateful acknowledgements to you, my most esteemed brother, for the very kind and flattering manner in which you have been pleased to present this memorial of the undiminished friendship of those much honored and beloved ones with whom I have spent many happy and pleasant hours in by-gone days. May prosperity and happiness accompany you and them through life; and when you shall be summoned to exchange time and all earthly things, for a long and never ending eternity, may you all be received into the GRAND LODGE above, where the Supreme Architect of the universe presides in all his glory and splendor, there to enjoy uninterrupted happiness and peace in the haven of eternal repose.

Negroes

TO HIRE AT THOMASVILLE.

I WILL HIRE AT THOMASVILLE, N C, ON MONDAY, the 26th of December, a number of likely NEGROES. Those who hired negroes from me at Salisbury are requested to deliver them at Thomasville on the 26th instant. [Dec 19-7t] F G SIMMONS

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty, who is a good Bookkeeper. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N C

Dec 19-d1mw3t

Confederate copy and send bill to Progress immediately.

For Rent

FOR 1865,

A STORE HOUSE AND DWELLING,

CONTAINING EIGHT ROOMS, KITCHEN, SMOKE House and Garden attached. Located near the centre of Fayetteville street, and one of the best business stands in the city. Possession given immediately. Apply at this office. Dec 19-3t

Horse, Buggy and Harness At Auction!

WILL BE SOLD ON TUESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 20th, in front of our Sales Room, a perfectly gentle Family Horse and Buggy, with harness.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Dec 19-3t

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North--The Yankees claim another Victory at Nashville.

RICHMOND, Dec. 19.—Northern papers 16th received.

A Nashville telegram 15th says our lines advanced and engaged the rebel lines this morning. The left occupies the same ground as in the morning, but the right has advanced five miles, driving the enemy from the river and from his entrenchments and forced back his right and centre. Thomas' official dispatch says: "I attacked the enemy's left centre this A. M. and drove it from the river below the city very near to the Franklin pike, a distance of about eight miles. I have captured Gen. Chalmers' headquarters and train with between 600 and two thousand prisoners and 16 pieces of artillery. I shall attack the enemy again to-morrow.

RICHMOND, Dec 19.—Northern papers 17th received. Admiral Porter's fleet, with a co-operating force under Witzel, left Hampton Roads Tuesday. The Baltimore "American" says it is the most formidable naval expedition yet sent out. Its destination is not mentioned.—Butler has accompanied the troops. General Crittenden and staff have resigned—resignation accepted.

Attorney General of Canada has given an opinion that the decision in the case of the St. Alban's raiders was wrong and has ordered the arrest of the raiders.

Private dispatches from Montreal say there is a perfect panic in Canada among Railroad managers, in anticipation of non-intercourse with the U. S., which is expected unless the Government takes prompt action to allay excitement on the border.

A Washington telegram says the demand of the Brazilian government for reparation for seizure of the *Florida* has been received and is decidedly important.

Seward has sent a reply, and without endorsing the capture, indicates a motive to have the matter properly adjusted according to international law.

Thomas in an official dispatch, 16th claims that the enemy has been pressed at all points in his line of retreat to Brentwood Hill. He also claims the capture of a large number of prisoners and several pieces of artillery, and says he has ordered the pursuit to be continued at daylight. The woods are filled with the enemy's small arms, abandoned in their retreat. The Federal loss does not exceed three hundred, and but very few killed. The news caused great rejoicing in Yankeedom.

Gold declined on the 15th to 23?.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec 19.—The Senate passed the House bill increasing pay and mileage of members of Congress; also Senate bill regulating compensation of postmasters, special agents and route agents, and a bill to increase the pay of the marine corps. Senate then resolved into secret session. In the House peace resolutions were referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs. Conscription and currency bills were further debated.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Tucker, Andrews & Co—Negroes at auction.

See advertisements of Messrs. F. G. DeFontaine & Co.; also notice to members of the Legislature.

A RARE Opportunity.

A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH NECESSARY OUThouses and an excellent well of water on the premises, situated immediately outside the city limits and within ten minutes walk from the market square.

The lot contains about 3 acres. The owner will entertain a proposition to have it cultivated as a market garden on shares, or will rent for the next year.

For particulars apply to

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Commission Merchants.

Dec 19-3t

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Mosquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00 the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,

Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, June 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-dawtf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20- RALEIGH, N C

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.			
One day	$3 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	20 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	27 00
Four days	12 00	One month	32 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	56 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$25.00
" " three months	15.00
" " one month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Union Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

SALE OF N. C. Bonds.

Treasury Department of N. C.,
Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Department till 12 o'clock M. on the 2d January next, for the purchase of North Carolina State Bonds to the amount of $500,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest, with Coupons payable semi-annually, principal payable 1st January, 1893.

The proposals should be endorsed "Bid for State Bonds."

I reserve the right to reject bids below what I may deem it advantageous to the State to accept.

The bids must be for $500, or the multiple of $500.

JONATHAN WORTH,

Dec 17-d1lt 2d Jan'y Pub. Treas.

For Rent, At Auction.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES BELOW NASH Square, one of which has three rooms and good basement, kitchen, pump in yard, garden, &c. The other has four rooms and basement. Also for rent three rooms on Fayetteville street. These houses will be rented at auction, on Tuesday 23d instant.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Nov 17-d5t

For Rent.

TWO VERY NICE HOUSES, TWO ROOMS EACH, smokehouse, kitchen and sufficient ground for a nice garden attached to each. Information given at this office Dec 14-1w*

NEGRO Hiring.

THE NEGROES BELONGING TO MISS ANNA J. MAYNARD will be hired out at Oxford, January 1st, 1865.

J S LEACH, Executor.

Dec 14-d4tw3t*

For Rent.

A HOUSE AND LOT, PLEASANTLY SITUATED, in the town of Greensboro. The house contains seven rooms and five places, good double kitchen, and all other out-buildings, and a No 1 well of water in the yard. For further particulars, apply at this office, or to S P MENDENHALL, Greensboro, N C Dec 14-d1w*

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named MERCHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C

Dec 9-3t SETH PENNY.

Committed TO JAIL.

WAS TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Wake County, about the 1st of December, 1864, a Negro Man who says his name is HARDY. Said boy is about 30 to 35 years old, dark color, weighs about 150 to 160 pounds, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and says he belongs to John Batt, who resides near Greenville, Pitt county. He says he has been at work on the breastworks near Petersburg, from which place he absconded. Owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property and take the said negro away, or he will be sold to pay charges.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

Dec 14-4t

To Printers.

THREE GOOD COMPOSITORS ARE WANTED at the DAILY CAROLINIAN OFFICE, Wilmington, N. C., immediately. TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per 1000 ems will be paid, and board may be had at $45 to $50 a week. Dec 16-d3t.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS IN EXCHANGE FOR BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY,

Nov 19 d&wtf Graham, N. C.

Dec 16-d6t WARNER & JORDAN'S

At

CHRISTMAS CAKES

Mountain CIDER

Mountain APPLES

Mountain BUTTER

Mountain EGGS

HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, a good House Girl. For one that can come well recommended fair wages will be paid and a good home guaranteed.

Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

Dec 13-tf

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, } Assessors.
NATHAN IVEY. }

Nov 21-d2w&wtd

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20, 1864.

"WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK."

Where our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark [illegible] at the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and thus save postage to those in arrears.

Gloomy.

The Governor's newspaper is either unfortunate in having too many Editors, or the one who does the writing for that paper is unfortunate in not being able to adhere to the same thing for a week at a time.

It was said that "gloomy day" was the password of the "Red String" party, that threatened, according to the weeks, the existence of the nation, last summer; but the following paragraphs from the Governor's organ of yesterday presage a gloomy night—and a long one at that. The organ says:

"Our affairs in the South are not so encouraging. With the exception of the splendid achievements of Gen. Forrest, we have nothing to brag of. The bold movement of Sherman, in pushing through the entire State of Georgia, with but little impediment, is without a parallel in the history of the war. Hopeful as were the declarations of the Georgia press our fears, we confess, have been realized so far in the success which has attended Sherman. At last accounts, he was battering at the gates of Savannah. Should it fall into his hands, which we hope will not be the case, it will form a base for further operations, which must be damaging to us. We hope to hear he has been signally defeated, and his army cut in pieces.

"Gen. Hood's movements so far as we can see promise but little permanently, unless his army should receive larger accessions than we anticipate. Tennessee has really shown but little stomach for the fight, and we have but little confidence in the rallying of the people at this late day. Gen. Hood's victory at Franklin was dearly bought, showing that he confronted a force nearly his equal. The ease with which the enemy may reinforce makes us fear that the advance of Gen. Hood upon Nashville will be a hazardous one."

Now had we said as much our loyalty would have been impugned, but as it comes from the Governor's newspaper it is all right; notwithstanding the same sheet has, within the last few weeks, urged that a few more men were only wanted to enable us to achieve our independence in a short time. It has even been asserted by the Governor, the "organ" and their friends, that an eminent gentleman, member of Congress from this State, has written to parties here, promising that if we would only stand up till Spring, and could forward the fact to him coming at home, that the enemy would propose terms. We [illegible] has been used to suppress the discussion of Peace Resolutions in the Assembly and to assist in electing Destructives to office. The fact is, between the effort to keep up a show of Conservatism and the desire to please their new allies, the Destructives, the Governor and his newspaper are rapidly losing ground.

We have all proper respect for the distinguished gentleman who is understood to have predicted that a vigorous prosecution of the war on our part will be followed by a proposition from the North to treat with us on the subject of peace, in the Spring, but we told the author of these letters, and those who have been using them for political effect and to stifle free discussion, that the enemy will not approach us on the subject of peace, next Spring, nor the next, nor for many Springs to come. The only way in which they will approach us will be with firm and sword; and no peace, and all probable, if possible, until the sovereign States of the South, acting through their constituted authorities, approach the Federal government on the subject.

Last summer the Governor and his newspaper promised the people that if they would vote to re-elect him they should have peace and independence in *ninety days*,—(we can prove this by scores of witnesses)—but now the organ thinks "our affairs in the South are not so encouraging."

"Gloomy day."

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Who desire to have the *Progress* sent to them at their homes, after the expiration of the present session, are invited to call at the office and leave their addresses. We trust that those who have been favoring the press on credit will call and settle with it to continue their subscriptions. It may be relied on for the latest and most reliable war news, besides local and State items, markets, &c. In politics and on the subject of peace it will be, hereafter, what it has been heretofore.

Daily paper $15 for three months; $25 for six months; Weekly paper $5 for three months and $10 for six months.

A Day of Rumors.

The city was full of rumors yesterday. First, we had a report that President Davis was dead; secondly, that the enemy were still advancing on Tarboro; and thirdly, that there was a large fleet off Wilmington and that the place was to be attacked by a combined land and naval force numbering twenty thousand men. We fear that there is some truth in reference to the report about the expected attack on Wilmington, for dispatches were received here announcing the presence of a fleet off the mouth of the river.—We have no particulars, but should anything come before going to press, it will be found in its appropriate place.

Speeches of Messrs. Fowle and Phillips.

A few copies of the WEEKLY PROGRESS of this date, containing the admirable speeches of Gens. D. G. Fowle and S. F. Phillips, Esq., may be had at our counting Room. Price 25 cents each.

What [illegible] to European Powers.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Sentinel*, the reputed organ of Mr. Davis, furnishes the following [illegible]

A [illegible] it also [illegible] Government that we consider it too unequal to be longer continued, we would suggest that, rather than come under the Yankee yoke, the States which originally belonged to England repeal their old declaration of independence and return to the embrace and protection of the mother country; the States formed out of the territory derived from France make a tender of themselves to the Emperor of the French, and the Floridas to the Government of Spain; and thus secure the combined influence of those great powers to defeat the mad ambition of our enemies, and restore peace to our country, and still enable us to preserve our manhood and self-respect, and bid defiance to our arrogant foe.

No one can hesitate for a moment in choosing between the Governments of either of those great countries and the state of things which would follow subjugation.

Of course, as an inducement to those powers to cast the aegis of their protection over us, we would be expected to give them a monopoly of our trade. But this would be but a trifling concession in comparison with the loss of our property and country, and exile and ruin to all our people. As dependencies of either of those great countries we could still preserve our own laws and government, with but slight modifications, and remain a happy and contented people. If in the course of human events those Governments should undertake to tyrannize over our posterity, their yoke could be thrown off with one tithe of the effort we have already made for independence. A. K.

The Administration and a few of its reckless adherents may attempt thus to dispose of the Southern States, and make the effort to bring them under the yoke of European monarchies, but we tell them the plot will fail, for the American people will never consent to such an arrangement. It was not for the accomplishment of such a purpose that they went to war, and while they have arms to strike they will never submit to such a fate.

Peace.

Most of our Georgia exchanges are urging the importance for action on the part of the Confederate Government or the States to stop the war and secure a peace by negotiation. The Macon *Confederacy* says:

Shall we continue to fight on or shall we begin to cast about and ascertain if there is no method or mode by which this cruel and undesirable war can be terminated? Is it policy, is it to our interest, to continue the spilling of blood, the expenditure of treasure and the enfeebling of our Government, without ever asking directly our enemy to stop this war and settle the question other than with the sword? Surely it is not. Then may it, in the name of all that is good and just, do no one make the proposition? Let us, either by State or Confederate action, ask a cessation of hostilities and if that is granted (and it is folly to cry that it will be refused for no one has any information upon the subject,) an adjustment can be accomplished.

If, however, our independence and separation is refused, no great harm will have been done, and the people of the South will then be in favor of a prosecution of the war until the last Southern man sinks in his own blood. The time for the proposition of the question has arrived, and justice to humanity and our suffering people demands that it should be done.

But perhaps some lover of discord and contention, who is anxious to misrepresent honest men and to fabricate real hydra headed monsters out of imaginative brains, will charge us with being too conservative, possibly weak-kneed; but to all such modern Falstaffs, we say, have patience, and perhaps, to your astonishment, you will learn more about the matter to the cause than yourself.

Legislative Summary.

The list of Councillors of State was completed yesterday by the election of Hon. A. T. Davidson. Messrs Deems, Carter and McGehee were elected trustees of the University, leaving one vacancy yet to be filled. The time for adjournment was fixed on Friday next, to assemble again on the 1st Tuesday after the 2d Monday in January. The Revenue bill was under consideration during the evening session.

We believe that North Carolina is the only State in which the employees of printing offices are required to perform militia duty. We see by the proclamation of Gov. Clark, of Mississippi, calling out the militia of that State to repell invasion, that he exempts one editor to each paper and such employees as he may certify to be necessary to carry on the business.

Military Explanation.—An exchange says:

The Governor of South Carolina makes his brags that while the voting population of South Carolina is but 47,000, she has sent 60,000 troops to the field. This is easily accounted for, they have a *property* qualification for the right to vote in that State. Poor men can *fight*, but can't *vote*.

The authorities of the City of Columbia, S. C. have determined not to use gas to light the streets if the Gas Company demands more than $50 per 1000 feet. We believe the price in Raleigh is sixty dollars.

Persons wanting Pamphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Catalogues, Books, or other work in the printing line done, can be accommodated at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

Hon. A. G. Magrath has been elected Governor of South Carolina by the Legislature in session at Columbia.

Augusta and Columbia seem to be filled with burglars and incendiaries.

Green pork is selling at Danville, Va., at $5 to $6 per pound.

WAR NEWS.

VIRGINIA.

Petersburg and Richmond papers of Saturday report no change in the condition of affairs in front of those cities. The *Express* says:

The enemy's batteries from the Jerusalem Plank road almost around to the Appamattox river, opened a furious cannonade upon our lines, and without intermission, kept it up until nearly dark. Our guns in some instances replied, and at times the music of the artillery was quite exciting.

We regret to learn that Col. E. F. Moseley, commanding a Battalion of Artillery, was instantly killed by a solid shot from one of the Yankee guns, while superintending the operations of a battery of his command, just to the right of the Baxter Road. His head was entirely severed from the body, and he fell to the ground a corpse. Col. Mosely was from Buckingham county, and entered the service as a Lieutenant of the Richmond Howitzers. By gallant action on various fields he won his promotion to the rank of Lieut. Colonel. His death is deeply lamented.

THE RAID IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The *Dispatch* of Saturday says:

The raiding column which, on Wednesday, burst into Southwestern Virginia, are still in motion, having met with no check. They are believed to consist of five thousand mounted men, under Stoneman. It will be recollected we stated yesterday, that on Thursday morning at nine o'clock, they had reached Glade Spring, taking the people there by surprise and capturing all of the railroad employees, with one exception, and that at last accounts, a portion of them were advancing up the railway in the direction of Marion. Information was received here yesterday that the main body had left the railroad at Glade Spring and started towards the salt works, six miles distant; and that the smaller party, previously mentioned, had passed Marion and were advancing on Wytheville, which is fifty-five miles this side of Abingdon. The object of this party is, doubtless, to break up the railroad, and thereby prevent reinforcements from being sent from the east to our troops at the salt works.—They will, of course, destroy as much property as possible along their route.

The main body, who moved on the salt works, have, by this time, we think, discovered that that position is safe from their attack; for we are glad to be able to state that it is held by a first-rate general and an abundance of troops to hold it against any force the Yankees can muster. Stoneman, if he be indeed, as we think, commander of the raiders, has discovered that his sudden irruption into Southwestern Virginia was not entirely unexpected by our military authorities. Although he did catch the citizens and railroad people asleep. We hope he will find this out to his cost before he gets through with his raid. It has only been a few months since a previous raid of his, begun under quite as auspicious circumstances as this, was brought to a disgraceful conclusion by himself and most of his men being made prisoners. A similar fate may again be in store for him.

Of the raid the Lynchburg *Republican* of Friday says:

"It appears now that the movement in Southwestern Virginia is a more formidable one than we had supposed. The expedition is said to be under Burbridge and to consist of eleven regiments of infantry and cavalry, with a full proportion of artillery, the whole numbering 6000 or 7000 men. They are reported to have reached Marion in Smythe county, late yesterday evening, which is forty miles east of Bristol. The route of advance is along the line of the Va. and Tenn. Railroad, which, it is presumed, they are destroying as they pass over it.

"We hear of no attempt to capture the Salt Works as yet, but as we are cut off from communication with that point, a portion of their forces may be operating against them.

"It is reported that the passenger train which left here Wednesday morning for the West was captured the same night at Glade Spring Depot, twenty-eight miles east of Bristol. The train was in charge of Conductor Heston, with Baggage Master Knoll, and James L. Omey as Mail Agent. We trust this report may be incorrect.

"We have no further accounts of the enemy's depredations in Bristol, or along the route of their advance, as there was no train from the West last night.

"Both at Bristol and at Abingdon the enemy captured a small quantities of Quartermaster and Commissary stores, but the amount was inconsiderable, except the loss of a number of hogs at Bristol, together with some pork already packed.

"We know nothing of our forces in this quarter, nor what they are doing, but we presume that the enemy will be checked at some suitable point.

The object of the expedition is declared by the Yankees to be to destroy the Salt Works, and to render the railroad unfit for use in case Hood should occupy East Tennessee, thus cutting his communications with Gen. Lee's army.

GEORGIA.

We received no Charleston or Augusta papers by yesterday's mail, but it seems to be admitted on all sides that Sherman had reached the water, and now we suppose we shall hear no more from the Georgia papers about his being "gobbled up." But as our government is silent we suppose we shall get no details until we get them through the northern papers.

The Columbia *Carolinian* of Saturday says:

If reports be true, the situation is a grave one. It is useless to disguise the facts. Sherman has reached the sea, and, in doing so, has cut the Gulf Road, uniting Southward from Milledgeville, Fort McAlister, at Genesis Point, now in his possession, defended the mouth of the Ogeechee and twice has sustained the severest bombardments of the Federal iron-clads. It was undefended in the *rear*, and hence, easily captured. Its distance from the railroad is only some four or five miles. A broad stream, therefore, open to light draft boats, while the railroad, as far as its military worth is concerned, may be kept useless as long as the enemy please. If the entire army of Sherman has been forced into the peninsula of the Ogeechee the prospects are not so dark, but we fear that a portion of his forces [illegible] this point, however, we have no advices. If the enemies be true, bloody work is but a short distance ahead. If not, Sherman [illegible] of the enemy cannot accomplish the [illegible]

The Washington *Chronicle* [illegible] there was a report there that Savannah had been evacuated, but it lacked confirmation.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday says:

"We have no news from Sherman which was not published yesterday. He has captured Fort McAlister and invested Savannah on the south and west. No fighting has yet occurred."

TO THE LADIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The State Educational Association, at its annual meeting in Charlotte, on the 9th of November, appointed the undersigned committee to address the educated ladies of the State and urge upon them the importance of aiding in the education of the young.

The protracted illness of the chairman of the committee, is the cause of the delay in the performance of this duty.

At an appropriate introduction to what we would say, we ask an attentive perusal of the following paragraph from the Message of our honored Governor to the Legislature now in session:

"The subject of Common Schools is one which I beg you will not forget amid the great concerns of war. The efforts making by the friends of education with our serious and intelligible Superintendent at their head, to prevent the public from losing sight of this great interest, is worthy of our admiration. I earnestly recommend to your consideration the whole subject, and especially the system of graded schools advocated by the Superintendent, for which materials will be presented by the Literary Board, and the Educational Association of North Carolina. I also suggest that regular teachers be exempt from State militia duty whilst employed in teaching. Though fully aware of the importance of their position, I have not felt at liberty to exempt them under existing laws. The Common Schools should surely be kept going at every cost, and if sufficient inducements cannot be offered to disabled soldiers and educated women to take hold of them, the necessary males should be exempted. Surely, though ill conducted, of the great necessity, our patriotic country-men would assist, in the absence of these male instructors in preparing the minds of the rising generation to appreciate the Government which they are fighting to establish. When we see so little being done to educate the youth soon to succeed us, and behold abroad the vicious and demoralizing influences everywhere blighting the land, it is enough to fill one with shuddering for the future. Truly the mental furrows are crying for the seed, and if the good be not put in the reign of evil will be spontaneous and fearful. It is with pride that I observe the publication in our State of various new school books, conducive alike to the mothers and to the public which has demanded them. Our great system of Common Schools is, after all, our only true and solid foundation for public education, and demands your constant and fostering care."

If no other inducement can be offered that will persuade you to devote your time to this laborious but noble work, will you not as patriots come forward in this hour of your country's crisis, when every strong arm is needed to defend you and your homes from a merciless foe? Many of you, we know, must look for such employment as will be remunerative; but there are many others who are not compelled to labor for a support. These we would urge especially to engage in this work, since the compensation must necessarily be less than we would desire. Teach not for the pay, and it may be, not for the love of the work, but teach for the sake of the children of our State who must grow up in ignorance, if you do not instruct them.

Fully 4000 teachers are needed in North Carolina, and 4000 able-bodied men can not be spared from our armies to do this work, which the ladies can do so well. Consider the subject well, and do what your conscience and your patriotism say is your duty. And now we would say a word

TO THE PARENTS.

It is well known to every one who will reflect, that the small amount paid the teachers of our public Schools will not supply them with food and clothing, and for this reason few are willing to teach except such as desire by this means to be exempt from military service. You feel the necessity of having your children taught, you are unwilling that they should grow up in ignorance, and be unfit to enjoy and maintain the independence for which we are so earnestly striving.

Is it not your duty then to see that those who devote their time to the instruction of your children, receive a competent support, so far as you are able to give it? Let some one in each neighborhood secure such contributions as the parents can give, especially in provisions and articles of necessity, to be added to the public funds, and we feel sure that every District in the State can support a teacher, and some competent lady can be found to teach every school.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
T. R. GAINES,
S. J. STEVENSON,
} *Committee.*

MEETING OF THE WESTERN MEMBERS.—On Saturday night last a meeting of the members of the General Assembly, from the Western counties of the State, was held in the Commons Hall to devise some means for the protection of that section of North Carolina against the ravages and depredations of deserters and tories.

The attendance was quite full, many of the members from other parts of the State being present. Among those occupying seats on the floor was His Excellency, the Governor.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Patterson, of Caldwell, to the Chair, and the appointment of Mr. Horton, of Wilkes, as Secretary.

The Chairman stating the object of the meeting as given above,

Mr. Carson of Rutherford, moved the appointment of a committee of five members to take the whole matter into consideration and report the result of their deliberations to the meeting or to the Senate, by bill or otherwise.

His Excellency, the Governor, stated that some action was necessary in the matter, and thought [illegible]

Mr. Horton (of the Senate) of Watauga, thought the best way to deal with these lawless men, was to treat them the shortest way, to kill them. That at least was the way his people looked at the thing, for they always shot them first and then ordered them to halt. (laughter) and the order was never disobeyed. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Craige of McDowell, thought that no legislation could render the course pursued in his section towards them more stringent.

Mr. Brown of Madison, instanced among other outrages one case of peculiar atrocity perpetrated by the deserters where a man was murdered and scalped in the presence of his wife.

Mr. J. H. Headen of Chatham, desired the Governor would give some outline of such a bill as he thought would prove effectual.

His Excellency stated he did not think he should discuss the matter there, but since a virtual outlawry was in force against these men, he thought there should be some legislation of it, so that their killing on sight should be no murder, but a doing God and the State service.

After some further discussion by Messrs. Horton, Bryson, McCormack, Sharpe and others,

Mr. Carson's resolution was adopted unanimously. The chairman named as the committee, Messrs. Bryan of Haywood, Fowle of Rockingham, and McCorkle of Catawba, on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. Sharpe of Iredell, and Carson of Rutherford, of the Commons, and the meeting adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important Sale of NEGROES At Auction!

ON FRIDAY 23RD, WE WILL SELL IN FRONT of our Sales Room at 12 o'clock,
10 LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women and Boys, all of the above lot [illegible]
One Family of negroes consisting of [illegible]
THE WOMAN [illegible]
The Woman is a [illegible] and good cook. Also, a Man [illegible]
1 FANCY GIRL, 11 years old.
The above are the best, and cheapest lot of negroes we have offered for sale.
Dec 20-dtd.

JUST Published!

MARGINALIA
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BY "FREDONIA."

OVER FOUR HUNDRED LARGE OCTAVO PAGES.

FOR SALE
AT THE BOOKSTORES
Dec 20-TuThSat [illegible] Columbia, S. C.

IN PRESS.

Christmas,

The Stolen Mask, or the Mysteries of Cash-Box.

BY WILKIE COLLINS

Author of "No Name," "Queen in Exile," &c.

Price $2. Trade will supply at sight.

Dec 20-TuThSat

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ON THE THIRD MONDAY OF JANUARY, 1865, being the 16th day, an election will be held in the Court House in the City of Raleigh, for a Mayor and nine Commissioners for said City.

E. B. HOUSTON,
D. G. FOWLE,
W. H. HOWARD,
LINE ADAMS,
Registers.

Dec 20-dtd

The Members of the Legislature,

WHOSE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE "OBSERVER" [illegible] are still open will please call at my office and close by note or cash. This notice is made and respectfully urged as we wish to close up our accounts to January 1, 1865.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

Dec 20-1t

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Stetson, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assistance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf. WM. E. ASKEW & CO.

The Thirty cents for Sugar. Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton as above, sent to Brown & Pegram's Office.